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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE
DISTRIBUTION OF *EPARGYREUS CLARUS*
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (HESPERIIDAE)

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EPARGYREUS CLARUS (CRAMER) HAS BEEN RECORDED RECENTLY in southern California from only the San Bernardino Mountains and "San Diego County mountains" (Emmel & Emmel, 1973), and the Santa Rosa Mountains (J. Emmel in Langston, 1975). However, recent captures and the discoveries of museum specimens and old literature records have filled in the gaps between the many well known northern California localities and the few well known southern California localities.

On the afternoon of 15 June 1975, while hiking up Santa Barbara Canyon towards Malduce Peak on U.S.F.S. trail 25W02 (elevation about 3600 feet; 16 air miles SSE of New Cuyama), Los Padres National Forest, Santa Barbara County, California, Richard C. Priestaf and the author caught three specimens of *E. clarus* along the stream. The record of a recent capture by Phil McNally was provided by Larry J. Orsak: 1 July 1973, approximately 2.6 miles from Highway 74 on U.S.F.S. road 3S04 (elevation 3200 feet), Santa Ana Mountains, Orange County, California.

The following specimens in the collection of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History represent further unpublished range extensions: SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY: Lopez Canyon, 1954 (R. Hart), 1956 (R. Taylor); Oak Creek Canyon (near San Miguel; now called Mahoney Canyon), 26 May 1960 (R. Taylor); VENTURA COUNTY: Sespe Gorge, 30 June 1963 (T. P. Webster III); "Piru Creek", 22 June 1965 (T. P. Webster III); "Ridge, Piru", 22 June 1965 (T. P. Webster III). The "Piru" specimens are probably from the upper section of Piru Creek in the mountainous area of Los Padres National Forest, not in the area of the town of Piru (Webster, Pers. Comm.).

The following old literature records have been found: LOS

ANGELES COUNTY: Mint Canyon, 25 April 1927 (Gunder, 1930); Westlake Park, 12 September 1920 (Gunder, 1930); Upper Santa Monica Canyon, July (Rivers, 1905); SAN DIEGO COUNTY: City of San Diego and Henshaw Dam (Wright, 1930).

Thus, the range of *E. clarus* extends throughout the mountains of southern California. These data give additional proof that many features of this state's Lepidopterous fauna still remain to be discovered.

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